

Wildlife Conservation Society, and the World Wildlife Fund. These groups represent millions of Americans, and I agree with their assessment that allowing the U.S. Postal Service to sell a semipostal stamp that would generate funding for the Multinational Species Conservation Funds would give the general public the opportunity to contribute directly to the conservation of many keystone species around the world.

Under the terms of this measure, the U.S. Postal Service will be directed to design and distribute a semipostal stamp depicting various flagship species, like an African elephant, Bengal tiger, white rhinoceros, or loggerhead sea turtle. These stamps would be available to the public at a premium price. After the Postal Service has deducted all of its administrative costs, the remaining proceeds will be transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who will then equally divide the monies into the Multinational Species Conservation Funds.

This is not a new idea. In fact, the Congress has already approved semipostal stamps for the 9/11 response heroes, the victims of domestic violence, and breast cancer research. These stamps have been remarkably successful. According to the U.S. Postal Service, more than 860 million breast cancer stamps have been sold, \$381 million in revenue has been obtained, and \$67.8 million has been dedicated for medical research to fight this terrible disease.

Let me be clear that under H.R. 1454, there is absolutely no cost to either our taxpayers or the U.S. Postal Service. In fact, the Postal Service will realize a significant profit from the sale of these wildlife postal stamps because we know, based on previous experience, that a large number of people will buy semipostals but will never use them.

For the past 20 years, the U.S. Congress has generously allocated a small amount of taxpayers' money to save highly imperiled African and Asian elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, great apes, and marine turtles. While we have authorized \$400 million to assist these species, only \$64 million has been appropriated, leaving over 1,500 worthwhile eligible conservation projects unfunded.

□ 1315

H.R. 1454 offers us a unique opportunity to establish a new creative funding mechanism, for a limited period of time and at no cost, to provide a small amount of additional money to help save some of the most iconic species on this planet.

Finally, I would like to again thank the leadership of House Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and Natural Resources for allowing the House to vote on this important bipartisan wildlife conservation legislation. I would also like to again thank all the cosponsors of this bill and recognize my distinguished colleague and friend

from Columbia, South Carolina, the Honorable JIM CLYBURN, for assisting me in this effort.

I urge an "aye" vote on H.R. 1454, and let's work together to stamp out extinction.

Mr. ROSKAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the passage of H.R. 1454, legislation to create a postal stamp to benefit the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. I appreciate the leadership of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in crafting this bill and am pleased to support this effort to improve global wildlife conservation efforts.

The bill before the House today, H.R. 1454, would establish a Multinational Species Conservation Fund stamp through the United States Post Office in order to provide the public with a convenient opportunity to contribute to important international conservation efforts.

Like many of my constituents in the west and northwest suburbs of Chicago, I believe that we are called to be good stewards of our environment and natural resources. This means exercising a healthy respect for animals, both domestically as pets, and in the wild. As the parent of four children, I want to pass along to them an appreciation of the beauty of God's creation.

The proceeds of the stamps sold under this legislation will benefit the research and protection of at-risk species including African elephants, Asian elephants, great apes and marine turtles. This legislation provides a great avenue for animal welfare supporters to make a financial difference in international conservation efforts on a daily basis, one stamp at a time.

Madam Speaker and distinguished colleagues, I encourage supportive members of the public to select these new stamps when they become available to help show their commitment to safeguarding our precious natural resources and wildlife.

I urge Members to support this bill.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support the bill, and I congratulate my colleague for authoring this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1454, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ADDITION

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 118) to authorize the addition of 100 acres to Morristown National Historical Park, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 118

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ADDITION TO THE PARK.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the addition of lands to Morristown National Historical Park in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes", approved September 18, 1964 (16 U.S.C. 409g), is amended—

(1) by inserting "from a willing owner only," after "the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure"; and

(2) by striking "615" each place it appears and inserting "715".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Guam.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Guam?

There was no objection.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 118 is sponsored by our colleague, Representative FRELINGHUYSEN of New Jersey. The bill would expand the authorized acquisition ceiling for Morristown National Historic Park, which was the first unit of its kind in our national park system.

The park is currently limited to a maximum of 615 acres and is under severe pressure from surrounding residential development. H.R. 118 would allow the National Park Service to acquire up to an additional 100 acres as land or easements become available from willing sellers.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and I urge Members to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Twice during the Revolutionary War, George Washington decided on Morristown, New Jersey, as the place to station the Continental Army for the winter lull in fighting. There were both military and civilian reasons to choose this area. With the Redcoats in firm control of New York City and the sea, it was essential that an inland route connecting rebel-held New England with the South be kept open. Morristown was positioned just right to keep this link from being severed.

Morristown was also the right place because George Washington had won over the local population to support the American cause. He won their support by insisting that his troops respect the property of the people, even the property of Tory sympathizers.

Not only did Washington give strict orders that forbade the Patriot forces

from looting, in sharp contrast to the practice of the British and Hessian forces, but he also gave the New Jersey militia as its major assignment the mission of protecting the property of New Jersey's farmers from the foraging parties of King George's army.

The leader of the militia in neighboring Somerset County at that time was a young, 23-year-old colonel named Frederick Frelinghuysen. So it is appropriate that this now 200-year-old family tradition of protecting the property rights of New Jersey citizens is upheld in the bill by a "willing seller" provision.

The Morristown National Historical Park was established in 1933 as the first National Historic Park. It includes Washington's winter headquarters and other preserved or reconstructed Revolutionary War encampments and artifacts. The park has reached its statutory size limit, but there are additional parcels that could be donated to the park. H.R. 118 authorizes an additional 100 acres for park expansion.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN).

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from South Carolina for yielding me time and for his very accurate history lesson. This is indeed New Jersey's version of Valley Forge.

At the outset I want to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA); and the ranking member, the gentleman from Utah, Mr. ROB BISHOP, for their work on my bill. In addition, I want to offer my appreciation to the chairman of the full Committee on Natural Resources, Mr. RAHALL; and the ranking member, DOC HASTINGS, for bringing this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, as has been stated here this afternoon, H.R. 118 seeks to authorize the addition of 100 acres to Morristown National Historic Park in my congressional district in New Jersey. The Morristown National Historic Park, our Nation's oldest National Historic Park, has a rich historical significance beginning with Washington's encampment there in 1777, 1779, and 1780.

New Jersey was quite literally the crossroads of the American Revolution as America's struggle for independence was won and, yes, nearly lost there. During two critical winters of the war, Morristown served as the headquarters for General George Washington. To mark the area's impact on our Nation's history, Morristown National Historic Park was established by Congress in 1933.

Today, from time to time, property owners with land adjacent to the park

offer their property in the form of a donation to the National Park Service. Due to an existing acreage ceiling, the park cannot accept these donations nor can it acquire any additional land.

My colleagues, Federal support for Morristown National Historic Park and the inclusion of additional lands that have significant historical background presents a unique opportunity for our government to express its commitment to preserving our past which may be threatened if these lands go unprotected.

I am also pleased that the committee adopted language proposed by Representative BISHOP that land come from only willing donors or sellers, assuring that property rights are respected.

I believe our responsibility at the Federal level is to serve as a helping hand, one that works with the Department of the Interior to secure critical funding, and I do that on the Appropriations Committee, and provides authority to purchase and, yes, accept as donations parcels from willing sellers. This process will allow us to continue to respect and complement greater county, State, municipal, and private efforts already in place to protect these important resources.

I want to commend the cosponsors of this legislation, including the entire New Jersey congressional delegation, and members of the Committee on Natural Resources for recognizing the importance of this proposal. Additionally, I want to thank the Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders in New Jersey and the local municipalities for their support.

With that said, I urge passage of my bill.

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I again urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 118, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AUTHORITIES AND CORRECTIONS ACT OF 2009

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3804) to make technical corrections to various Acts affecting the National Park Service, to extend, amend, or establish certain National Park Service authorities, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3804

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "National Park Service Authorities and Corrections Act of 2009".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AUTHORIZATIONS

Sec. 101. National Park System Advisory Board.

Sec. 102. National Park Service Concessions Management Advisory Board.

Sec. 103. National Park System uniform penalties.

Sec. 104. Volunteers in the parks.

TITLE II—PEARL HARBOR TICKETING

Sec. 201. Definitions.

Sec. 202. Facilitation of admission to historic attractions within Pearl Harbor Naval Complex.

Sec. 203. Protection of resources.

TITLE III—CHANGES TO NATIONAL PARK UNITS

Sec. 301. George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Sec. 302. District of Columbia snow removal.

Sec. 303. Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historical Park.

Sec. 304. Lava Beds National Monument Wilderness boundary adjustment.

TITLE IV—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Sec. 401. Baltimore National Heritage Area.

Sec. 402. Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area.

Sec. 403. Snake River headwaters.

Sec. 404. Taunton River.

Sec. 405. Cumberland Island National Seashore.

Sec. 406. Niagara Falls National Heritage Area.

TITLE I—NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AUTHORIZATIONS

SEC. 101. NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADVISORY BOARD.

Section 3(f) of the Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 463(f)), is amended in the first sentence, by striking "2010" and inserting "2020".

SEC. 102. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CONCESSIONS MANAGEMENT ADVISORY BOARD.

Section 409(d) of the National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-391) is amended by striking "2009" and inserting "2019".

SEC. 103. NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNIFORM PENALTIES.

(a) FINES AND IMPRISONMENT.—The first section of the Act entitled, "An Act to provide for the protection of national military parks, national parks, battlefield sites, national monuments, and miscellaneous memorials under the control of the War Department", approved March 2, 1933 (47 Stat. 1420, ch. 180), is amended by striking "such fine and imprisonment;" and inserting "such fine and imprisonment; except if the violation occurs within a park, site, monument, or memorial that is part of the National Park System, where violations shall be subject to the penalty provision set forth in section 3 of the Act of August 25, 1916 (16 U.S.C. 3; commonly known as the 'National Park Service Organic